

TPC readout electronics discussion (cont'd)

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Readout situation

- We need electronics to readout. Based on the schedule outlined below, the electronics should be ready by the end of April next year
 - Roughly, one year from now
- We may want to establish a readout scheme that is also good for the final version if possible

Items	2015			2016												2017								
	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Field Cage design					■	■	■	■																
Field Cage procurement							■		■	■	■	■	■											
Field Cage assembly							■							■	■	■	■	■	■					
GEM Blob production							■					■	■	■	■	■								
Chevron Pad ver1							■	■	■	■														
Chevron Pad ver2							■				■	■	■											
Chevron Pad ver3							■							■	■	■								
FEM Development							■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■					
Basic Performance test							■													■	■	■	■	
Beam Test							■																	■

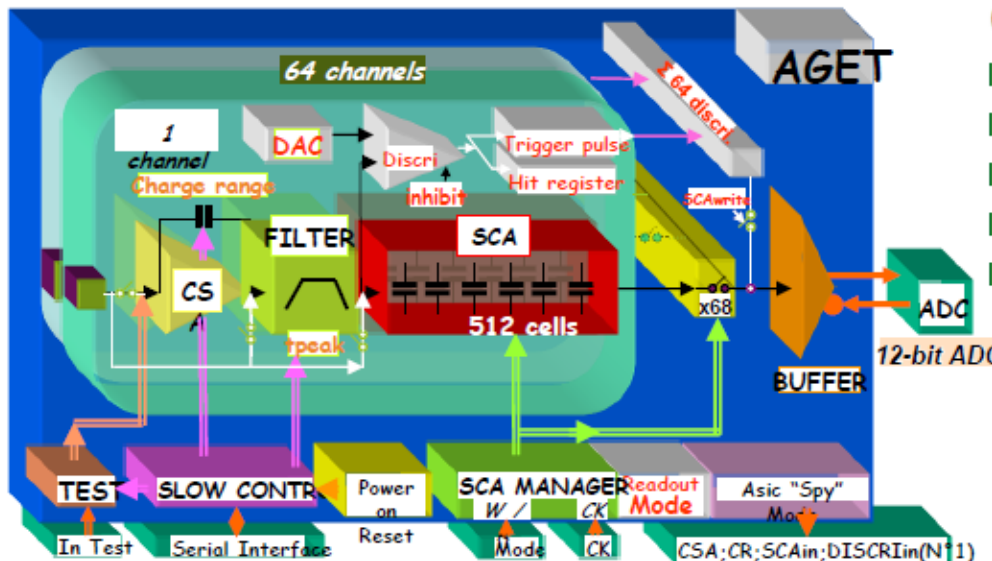
FNAL Beam test

Possible options

- ALICE TPC – uses SAMPA chips
 - We will hear from Ken more detail on the progress today
- STAR iTPC – also uses SAMPA chips
 - They are expecting to receive proto-type of SAMPA chips this April.
 - If they figured out that they can't receive in time, they will reuse current TPC electronics (PASA+ALTRO). We need polarity-change amp. in addition.
 - They will decide in April which way to go.
- DREAM option
 - For test experiments, we can use a board that can handle 512 channels (they are willing to lend us). TS will visit Sacley and learn how to use it.
 - For mass production, we have to discuss with Sacley people about the cost
- ATLAS VMM option (John pointed it to me)
 - An ASIC called VMM is developed here in BNL, and intended to be used both for negative (e.g. Micromegas) and positive signals
 - Haven't contacted to the people involved.
 - Can be operated in continuous mode at 1MHz/channel, 10bit ADC.
 - Needs engineering for peripheral circuit and board design

DREAM – successor of AGET

- Accept bipolar signal. One chip handles 64 channels
 - Four dynamic ranges: 50, 100, 200 and 600 fC (SAMPA: 100 fC)
 - 16 shaping time selection in 50 to 900nsec (SAMPA: 80 or 160nsec peaking)
 - Can handle detector capacitor up to 100pF
- 50MHz sampling with switched capacitor array (SCA, similar to AMU)
 - 512 samples can be stored
 - SCA values can be readout at 20MHz (SAMPA: 20MHz sample rate, no buffer)
 - External trigger and self-trigger can be chosen.
- It can be operated at 1T magnetic field, but not rad-hard



- Based on T2K TPC experience (125K channel), each channel would cost 3-4 euro excluding engineering costs, R&D and manpower → \$1M for 200K
- They can provide us either prototype electronics system or some left-over from the CLAS12 production

ATLAS VMM

- Can be operated at 1MHz/channel.
- Continuous mode or (self-)trigger mode can be selected
- Need big engineering, I suppose. We need to talk to ATLAS people

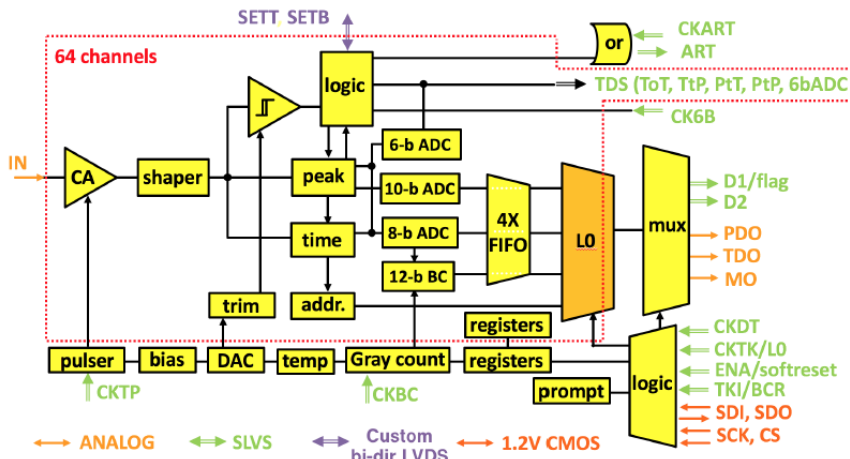


Figure 1: Architecture of VMM3.

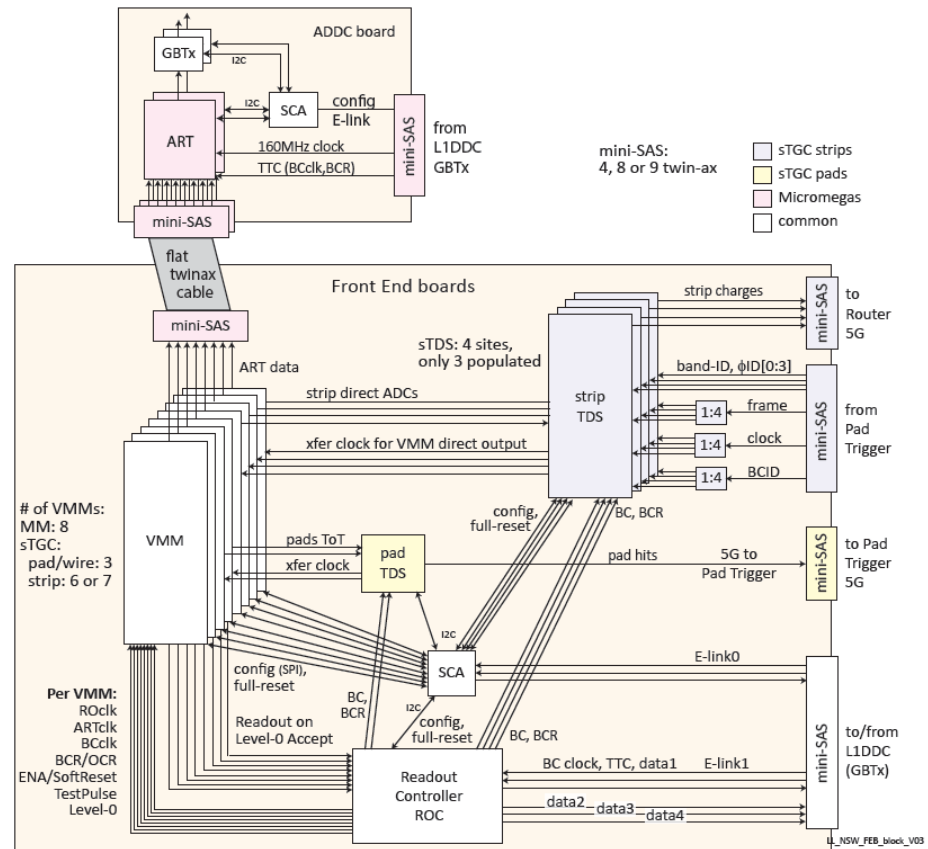
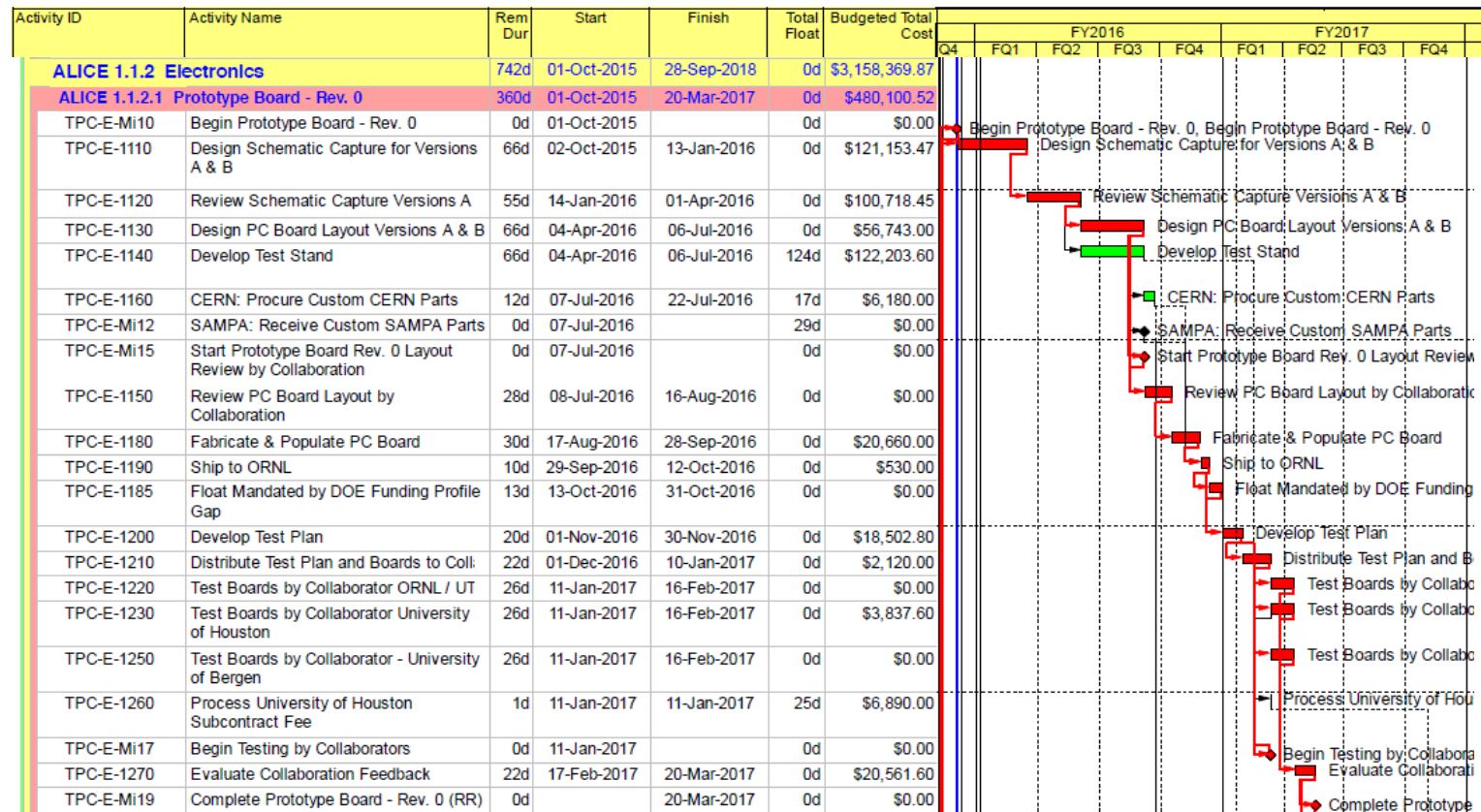


Figure 2: Overall connection diagram of the VMM.

ALICE schedule from WBS last year

- The very first version of proto-type will be produced by the end of FY16
 - I thought they will produce ~10% of total. I should check
- One option is to join the test board effort?



Discussion

- ALICE TPC, STAR iTPC, DREAM, VMM...
- We can borrow 512 channel proto-type board using DREAM. Some training and engineering
- I lost the T2K electronics discussion at some point. This electronics can be used for test purpose. Nikolai could report?
- We may want to decide based on timescale and costs (+ additional engineering effort to be needed)?

For beam test in April

- We have to collect people for supporting the proto-type TPC test
- Put your schedule
 - <http://doodle.com/poll/xhs4daedwr822gdv>

The current schedule for April T-1044 effort looks like this:

- March 28 to April 4: Receive the detector at FNAL, Set the detectors up outside the beam line enclosure and test electronics with the LED pulser system and cosmic rays.
- April 5-7: Move detectors into the beam line enclosure and obtain the ORC for operations
- April 8-11: Commission detectors in the beam, time in triggers, study the beam characteristics with the FTBF MPWC, Cerenkov detector and Pb-Glass detector.
- April 12-15: Study the EMCal performance with the detector located on the MT6.2-B motion table. Cosmic ray calibration of the HCal and parasitic studies of the HCal.
- April 16-18: Move EMCal out of beamline and study the HCal performance
- April 19-May 2: Place EMCal in front of HCal on support table. Study performance of the combined EMCal/HCal system.
- May 3: Rig the EMCal/HCal out of the MT6.2 area in preparation for modifications needed for the high rapidity tests to be carried out on November 2016.

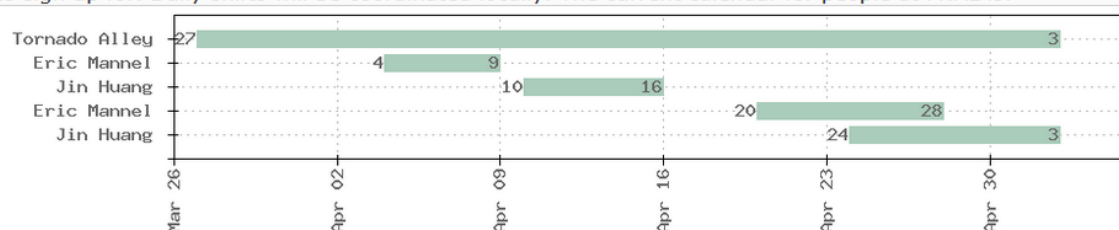
Temporary schedule of related people

Craig Woody: 4/3-4/15, 4/24-5/2

Bob Azmoun: 4/3-4/15

Takao Sakaguchi: 4/17-4/24

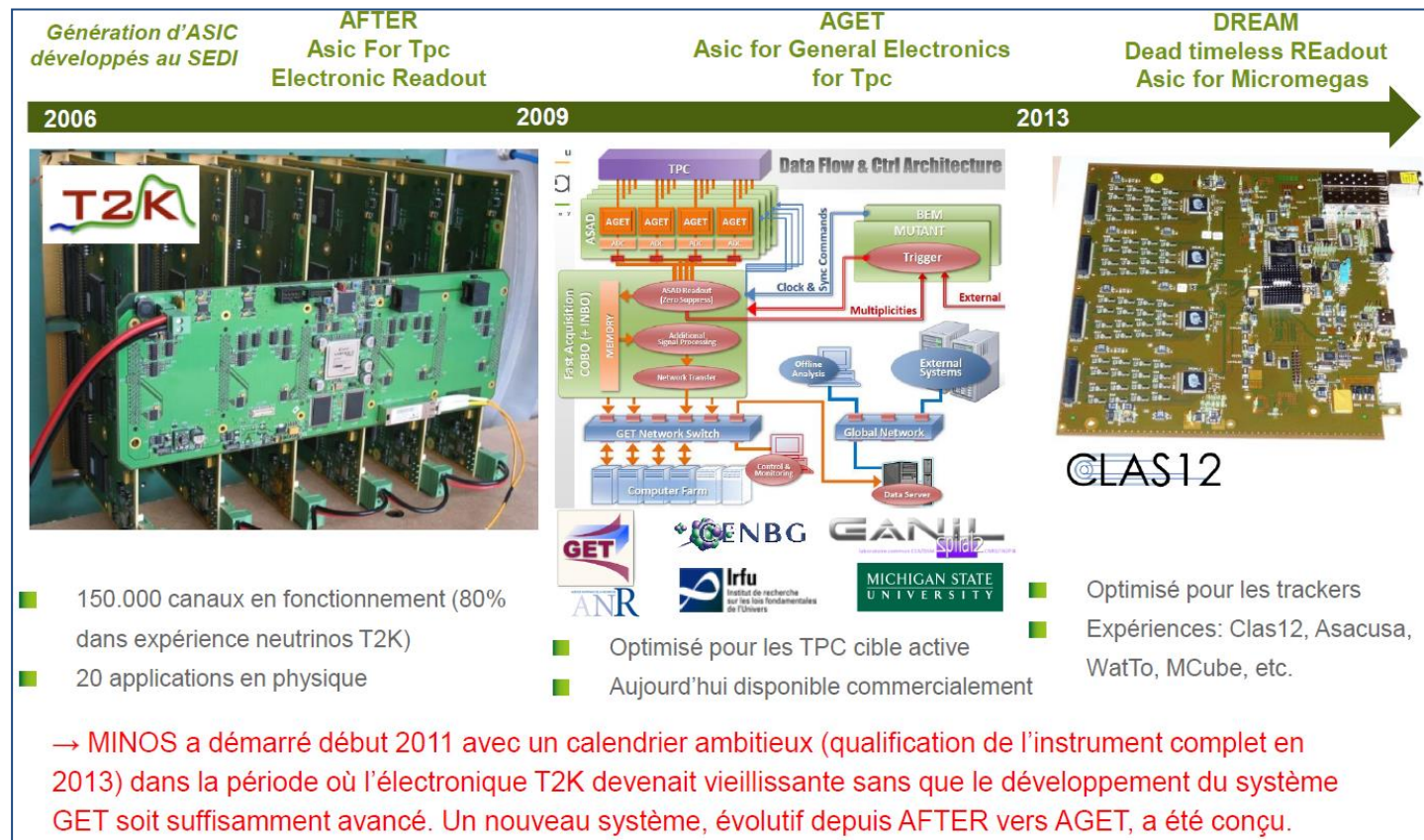
For operations, a period coordinator will provide overall coordination of daily operations. During beam operations a minimum of 2 people are required to be at the facility. A present there are not specific shifts to sign up for. Daily shifts will be coordinated locally. The current calendar for people at FNAL is:



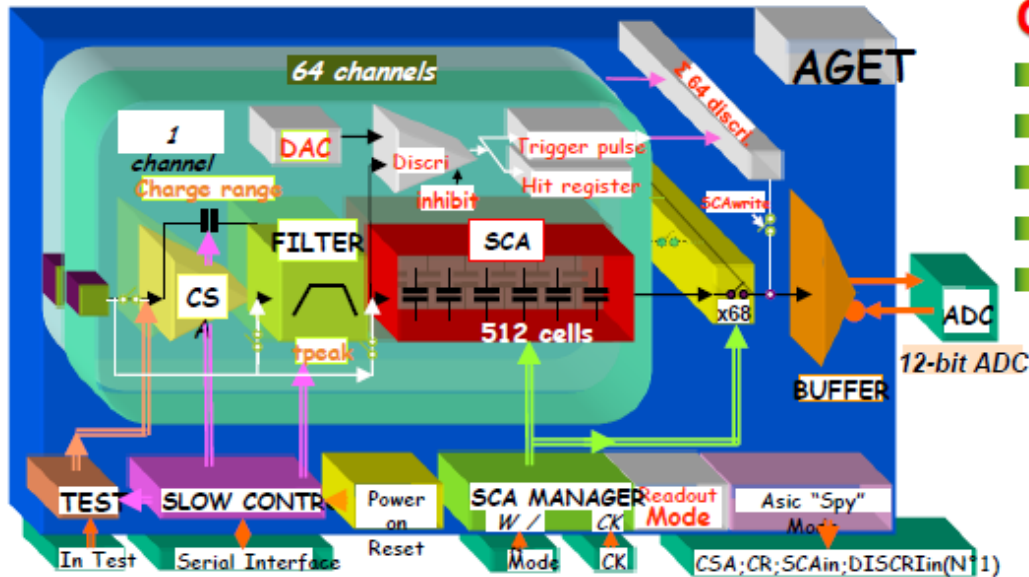
backup

Let's DREAM? (but, for this R&D only?)

- Saclay Chips: AFTER → AGET → DREAM (Similar ingredient as SAMPA)
- With AGET chips, cost per channel is \$40 (Craig's quote) → \$8M for 200K channels -- three times more compared to ALICE TPC case (\$2.5M)

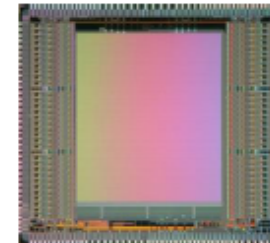


DREAM – successor of AGET



Caractéristiques

- Technologie: AMS CMOS 0,35 μm
- Surface: 8,5 x 7,6 mm²
- 700,000 transistors
- Boîtier: LQFP 160 (28 x 28 x 1,4 mm)
- Production (jusqu'à 2014): 3200 chips



- **64 voies analogiques.** Pour chacune: CSA, filtre, SCA (512 cells), *Discriminateur*
- **Auto trigger :** discriminateur par canal + seuil commun grossier + seuil fin par canal
- **Signal de Multiplicité :** somme analogique des discr. = nombre de canaux touchés
- **Registre Hit Channel.** Accessible en lecture et écriture avant numérisation du SCA
- **Lecture du SCA:** tout, canaux touchés, définis par l'utilisateur
- **4 gammes de mesure:** 120 fC; 240 fC; 1 pC; 10 pC (e.g. détecteurs Silicium)
- **Polarité du signal d'entrée positive ou negative, définie par registre de configuration**
- **Bypass possible du CSA:** permet d'utiliser un préampli/shaper externe

Source: P. Baron